

WHIG ADVOCATE.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Va.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.
FOR UNITED STATES SENATE,
S. S. PRENTISS.
FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD TURNER.
FOR CONGRESS,
ADAM L. BINGAMAN,
REUBEN DAVIS.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
GIDEON FITZ.
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JOHN CRUSOE.

We have been kindly favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter dated New Orleans, Aug. 19, 1839, which is calculated to cast a deeper gloom over the harassed and depressed condition of our State.

"Business looks very gloomy here, and at the north also. A very great many commercial men of good standing will be ruined, and others seriously crippled by the heavy losses on Cotton sent to England. These losses, should the price not improve, are estimated at *Nine Millions Dollars*. Of course it does not make the United States, as a nation, any poorer, since the planter has gained all that the merchant will lose; still it deranges business materially, and will bear hard upon our coming crop. A new set of men will have to come upon the carpet as buyers, and it will take time before these new relations are adjusted. In fine, it will probably be the close of the year ere we can have the usual number of buyers. Old Cotton, of which there is about 10,000 bales here, is selling very slowly at a 12 for ordinary to prime. Of new crop there are 9 bales in the market offered at 14 cents, but no buyers at these rates. At the north they suppose our new crop will bring *eight or twelve cents*, but so much will depend upon the European news for the next few months, that these calculations are as yet vague and uncertain."

G. W. Terrell.

Our readers will find in another column the communication of Gen. Terrell denying the authorship of the letter published in the Sentinel of Vicksburg, relative to Mr. Davis and Gen. Terrell's speeches at this place, on the 25th ult. It is true we were actuated by no unkind or malignant feeling to General Terrell. We never would have made the charge we did without such testimony as we felt would bear us out in the allegation. The testimony was the manuscript—which Gen. Terrell says, "as to the manuscript containing a portion of the letter, it may be in my hand writing." It is still in our possession, which we from a knowledge of his hand writing, felt assured was his, and now are confirmed in our opinion from his own statements. How far we have done him injustice we leave the people to judge—whether he has sufficiently exculpated himself from the charge of the authorship of the letter, we also leave the people to judge. As to the charges made by Mr. Davis relative to General Jackson, we will say nothing—as well as whether Gen. Terrell's speech was composed of extracts from 8th of January addresses &c., as they are matters of no importance one way or the other, we therefore dismiss the subject without further remark.

Elections.

INDIANA.—The loco focos have elected five members to Congress, to two Whigs in this State. The notorious Owen has been defeated by about 1,000 votes.

NORTH CAROLINA.—This State has remained true to the cause of the Whigs—true principles are in the ascendant. The Whigs have as far as heard from gained one member—Mr. Rayner—the delegation as far as heard from stands 6 and 6.

KENTUCKY.—The only loss in the Ky. Congressional delegation is in the election of Mr. Butler over Mr. Southgate in Johnson's district.

S. S. Prentiss.

We publish to-day the letter of this gentleman in reply to the Committee inviting him to partake of a dinner with his fellow citizens of this county, from which it will be seen he has accepted the invitation, and will be here on the 7th of September. We are authorized to state that *all* will be welcome, who can make it convenient to attend.

ELIJAH HISE—the man who whipped his mother, and is now being supported by the Democracy of Kentucky for Congress, says—"all the slaves ought to be freed—that the consequence would be, in fifty years the people would all be of the same color, and that free negroes in proportion to their number, are as respectable as white people."

We fully concur in the views of 'Burnt Corn,' as to the propriety of holding a Convention for the purpose of more effectually uniting the Whig party. "CONFESSION, CONCESSION AND UNION" should be the feeling of every Whig.

To the CANTON Whig.—Which is the most gentle, a man who as Editor will slander a gentleman by publishing lies upon him, barefaced ones, too, merely because he is a political opponent, and a candidly as an Editor who will first fortify himself with the proof, and then tell him that he lies—will you give us an answer?—*Gallatin Star*.

Certainly; but let us understand one another as to the definition of *lie*—our definition is—a *criminal falsehood*—an intentional violation of truth. The man or editor who would intentionally pervert the truth deserves the scorn of all honest men, but it frequently happens, erroneous charges or statements are made through ignorance or imperfect information, without the least criminality being attached to him. Under few circumstances could an individual be censured "who will first fortify himself with the proof, and then tell 'him' that he lies;"—but "*lie*" is a word in our vocabulary we seldom use.

JACOB THOMPSON.—The Lexington Union, (Holmes county) speaking of this loco foco candidate, says, the Whigs have been industriously endeavoring to propagate the impression, that in point of talent and political information, he was but little if any superior to the Whig candidates, Bingham and Davis!!—"Ricum teneatis amici?"

We request our readers, and particularly the McNutt men, to read and recollect the facts disclosed in the following extracts from the Vicksburg Whig. Let the advocates of the "stubberdug" Governor, as Gen. Foote calls him, no longer try to defend him from the sin of helping to make so many rotten Banks.

Questions and Answers.

Or, Facts for the People.

Who voted for the "Benton and Manchester Rail Road and Banking Co?" ALEXANDER G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Mississippi Shipping Co?" ALEXANDER G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Lake Washington and Deer Creek Rail Road and Banking Co?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Commercial Bank of Cahoon?" ALEXANDER G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Commercial Bank of Manchester?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Aberdeen and Pontotoc Rail Road and Banking Co?" ALEXANDER G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Northern Bank of Mississippi?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Citizens Bank of Madison County?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Bank of Grenada?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Bank of Lexington?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "VICKSBURG WATER WORKS BANK?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "BANK OF VICKSBURG?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Hernando Rail Road and Banking Co?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the "Tombigbee Rail Road and Banking Co?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who voted for the establishment of a "Branch of the Agricultural Bank of Athens, Monroe County?" A. G. McNUTT.

Who introduced resolutions into the Senate to INCREASE the Banking Capital of the State MILLIONS OF DOLLARS? ALEXANDER G. McNUTT.

Who recommended the Banks to issue Post Notes? A. G. McNUTT.

IT IS A FACT that Gov. McNutt, voted for the re-issuing of each of these Banks.

IT IS A FACT that he recommended the re-issuing of POST NOTES, and it is a fact that he is re-issuing post notes and crying out "Banks will be ruined!" After voting to make three fourths of the banks in the State—and after recommending the post note system, he turns and becomes a "universal proper anti-bank man," and hopes to ride into office a second time. It reminds us very much of a rogue mixing in with the crowd who are in pursuit of him, crying "STOP THIEF!"

Gov. J. G. McNUTT'S MESSAGE, in January, 1839.

Since the Free Trader has commenced hunting up old documents and referring to old messages, we will favor our readers with a glimpse of a message which mayhap will make some people look a little foolish. It is from no less a personage than our distinguished Governor, A. G. McNutt. On the 17th January 1839, Gov. McNutt sent a message to the Legislature in which he recommended the post note system in the strongest terms. After declaring that the resources of the Banks of Mississippi are equal to those of any other State he says: "During the next summer and fall, the banks BY ISSUING POST NOTES payable at the maturity of the crop of 1839, would be enabled to withdraw their circulation payable on demand, and SUBSTITUTE NOTES PAYABLE AT A FUTURE DAY, bearing interest. These would pass MORE CURRENTLY than the present irredeemable currency. I am fully aware that the great objection on the part of the Banks to such issues, is, that they CURTAIL THEIR PROFITS. This argument, however, should not have much force, their improvident management has mainly contributed to the present disorganized state of our currency, and they should cheerfully contribute their aid in giving to the people the earliest possible period, a SOUND CURRENCY."

Such was the language of A. G. McNutt only 18 months since. Then post notes were the *best* ideal of a SOUND CURRENCY. They would pass MORE CURRENTLY than paper payable on demand, and there was NO OBJECTION to issuing them except on the part of the Banks, and they objected only because post notes CURTAIL THEIR PROFITS. Such was the language of the man who is now hypocritically crying out against post notes and the banks. After voting for FIFTEEN BANK CHARTERS, and RECOMMENDING the issue of POST NOTES, until the country is brought to the very verge of ruin, our patriotic Governor turns round and with the impudence of the devil, swears he is opposed to ALL BANKS and ALL POST NOTES. Was there ever a more barefaced specimen of *shameless profligacy*? Was there ever a more glaring piece of wicked and corrupt pandering for power? We answer there is not, and we believe that the people of Mississippi will spare from them the man who has shown himself so utterly reckless of principle. Will that neutral and veridical print, the Free Trader have the honesty to copy Gov. McNutt's recommendation of post notes? We shall see.

Take this maxim, for an undoubted truth, that no young man can possibly improve in any company for which he has not respect enough to be under some degree of restraint.

Sketches for the Whig Advocate.

The desire of the loco focos throughout the Union, evidently, is to produce the impression that they are exceedingly moral politicians—devout worshippers of virtue. The question naturally arises in every mind, are they sincere, or do they labor to produce a false impression upon the mind of community? There are arguments on both sides.

Divines tell us that it is not uncommon for criminals to experience a regeneration of heart, even on the day of their execution, and if the loco focos really feel what they profess, they remind one very much of the culprit whose eyes are opened to the beauties of virtue on the day preceding that upon which he is to be hanged. Men are inclined to prayerfulness as their dissolution approaches, and they are generally importunate in proportion to their former sinfulness. During the storm at sea, Thomas Paine, the infidel, it is said, was the first to fall upon his knees and implore heaven for mercy, and that he prayed louder and longer, and quicker, and in more ways, than any other person on board the vessel.

He knew that the distance between him and offended Deity was great, and like the lame captain, he thought it was time for him to be traveling. This may be the condition of these political infidels, but like Payne, when the storm is passed, and the vessel safely moored—if ever that should happen—it is to be feared they will say they were "caught by surprise," that "Thomas Payne was not himself on that occasion." But is not this loud acclaim of virtue and morality a vile pretence? Let us see. The character of a community, or of a political party may be studied and ascertained from a view of the prominent individuals of whom it is composed.

Robert J. Walker dwells in learned lamentation over the immoral tendency of Banks, while, perhaps, no man in the State is more largely indebted to them—no one has ennobled them more inflatedly during the days of their money lending, and no one has been more benefited by them than himself, and yet the Senator abuses banks as immoral institutions—machines of corruption. The Senator speaks adverbially upon the subject—he might say while upon the subject of the corrupting influence of banks, "Et quorum pars magna fui."

The aberrations of the hero of the "Great Crossings," R. M. Johnson, in his fancy for colors, are well known. Strange to say, the Vice President of the United States has a Negro wife, and lots of yellow babies.

Thos. H. Benton, of Chapell-hill memory—the great reformer—the specie "humbler," stands at the head of the party in Missouri, with the crime of *farce* indubitably and indelibly fixed on him.

Owen, a loco foco candidate for Congress, in Indiana, repudiates the holy institution of marriage, and scornfully tramples it under foot—is notoriously an infidel, and a spoiler of all religion and morality. He believes that any other man has just as much right to the love of Mrs. Owen as he has himself, which in his particular case is true, as they have never been married, and are rearing a family of children—begotten in sin, and born to infamy—without stooping to attend to that small ceremony.

William Willis, a loco foco candidate for Congress, in Kentucky, has pleaded the "gambling act" on two occasions, and been convicted of lying, while the notorious Elijah Hise is most celebrated for having whipped his own mother. But we stop the enumeration, for it is endless.

These are a few of the leaders of the *locos* who are vociferously applauded and voted for by the Democrats; aye and that preach morality, or rather that declaim against the immoral tendency of Banks. It looks very much like the "Satan reproving sin." We, beg thinking and honest men who are democrats, to pause and contemplate the character of their leaders, and ask themselves if such men can be pure patriots and advocate righteous measures. CATO.

CANTON, MISS. Aug. 22, 1839.

HON. S. S. PRENTISS.—Sir: At a meeting of the citizens of Madison County, opposed to the present Administration of the Federal Government of the Union, on the 20th inst. the undersigned was appointed a committee to invite you to partake of a public dinner with them, at such time as may suit your convenience, in token of their approbation of your public conduct. We cannot let this opportunity pass, sir, without an expression of our gratitude, (which we feel confident is the unanimous sentiment of the Whigs of Madison,) to you for the signal services, which you rendered to the Whig cause during your brief but brilliant career as one of our representatives in the National Legislature. Receiving, at the regular and constitutional election in 1837, the high commission of Representative from the proud, intelligent and patriotic State of Mississippi, you repaired to Washington City to discharge its duties. You found your place and that of your colleague pre-occupied by those whom the people had sent thither for a special purpose, and who

were striving, regardless of the principles of republican government, to hold their delegated power beyond the time it was entrusted to them by a confiding people. It was the interest of the then dominant party in the House, that they should thus hold it. The foulest arts of partizan tactics were resorted to to continue them in the places, which you and your worthy colleague were sent "fresh from the people" to occupy, and in utter disregard of the rights and wishes of a large majority of the people of Mississippi. It was your good fortune, sir, to vindicate their rights; to gibbet those proceedings to the scorn of an enlightened nation; and to fix upon that party and its partizan Speaker "the glorious infamy" of depriving Mississippi of her representation. You were sent back to the people to ascertain by another balloting whether they had entrusted you with the high commission of being their representatives: their suffrages attested their cordial approbation of your conduct, and at the same time their indignation at the unholy practices of a corrupt party.

But this is not all. Although Tennessee could boast of her Bull, at the late session of Congress, and Virginia a Wise—foes to tyrants and terrors to corruption; your efforts during that session proved to a candid world that Mississippi had a representative not less to be dreaded; and that she stood proudly eminent in the front rank of republican freedom.

Permit us, sir, individually, to express to you our high estimation of your services to our State, and to the Whig cause, and our sincere wishes for your future welfare.

Respectfully,

Your fellow citizens,
LEWIS M. GARRETT,
JOHN MUNN,
L. G. SLAUGHTER,
S. T. FRAMSTER,
C. C. SHACKLEFORD,
Committee.

VICKSBURG, August 24, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of having in receipt of your favor of the 22nd inst. inviting me to partake of a public dinner with my fellow citizens of Madison county, who "are opposed to the present administration of the Federal Government," &c., which they are pleased to tender me "in token of their approbation of my public conduct." This indication of confidence and regard, and the very flattering manner in which it has been conveyed to me, demand and receive my most profound acknowledgments.

That my course during the short period in which I have been honored by a participation in the public service, has been favorably received by so respectable a portion of those, whose interests were, in part, committed to my charge, has aroused in my mind the most grateful emotions. In my short political career, it has been my lot on various occasions to be called upon to choose, between duty and apparent popularity. It is a source of pride and pleasure to me, to find, that in following the dictates of the former, I have been sustained by a large majority of those whose good opinions are of value, and who esteem honesty and candor as proper qualities for a politician. It will afford me much gratification to comply with the wishes of my friends of Madison, and if it suits their convenience, will be with them on Saturday the 7th of September.

You will favor me by presenting to those you represent my thanks for their kind courtesy, and accept for yourselves my best wishes.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. S. PRENTISS.

To Messrs.

L. M. GARRETT,
JOHN MUNN,
L. G. SLAUGHTER,
S. T. FRAMSTER,
C. C. SHACKLEFORD,

Committee.

To the Editor of the Madison Whig Advocate.

Sir: I have just been shown your paper of the 17th inst., in which is an editorial article which demands some notice from me. As I am aware of no possible motive which should induce you to do me intentional injury, I therefore conclude you were not actuated by any personal hostility towards me, in making your strictures, I shall confine myself to a mere statement of facts with reference to the letter published in the Vicksburg Sentinel, giving an account of the speech made by me here on the 25th ult.

That letter was not written by me—if it had been, I am free to admit, I should be justly obnoxious to your strictures. As to the manuscript containing a portion of the letter, it may be in my hand writing. The letter published in the Vicksburg paper (as I presume, for I have not seen it) was handed me the next morning after the delivery of the speech, accompanied with a request that I would write out several of the concluding paragraphs. I told the gentleman who wrote it, that it gave a fulsome and exaggerated account of the speech. I set down to write it off with a view to correct some parts of it—but found it would detain me too long (as there was a meeting of the candidates in Sharon that I wished to attend, and the company were starting off,) so I abandoned it, and wrote

the concluding paragraph of the speech for the friend who had requested it, and said to him I would rather it was corrected in several parts before it went to press. This friend I have no doubt will avow the authorship of the letter, when called on, and I know he will sustain me in this statement. The manuscript found, I suppose I left in the Sheriff's office where I was writing, for I paid no attention to it, after I left off copying the letter. Unless this was found, there was none found in my hand writing. This statement, I hope, Mr. Editor, will exonerate me from the imputation of inordinate vanity, in your estimation, as well as that of the community generally. Upon this subject I think I may safely say with Junius, "if I am a vain man, my vanity lies within a narrow compass." I have lived four years in Madison county, and I know no man has heard me "trumpeting my own fame." Before I came to the State, and since I have been here, I was often, *yes*, many times, solicited to become a candidate for political affairs, but uniformly declined—because I preferred retirement to the bustle of public life; and I can safely appeal to the whole community of Madison county to say if on any occasion, they have seen me manifest a disposition to thrust myself forward amongst them; unless the occasion here referred to may be considered an exception—it is true, on this occasion I came forward unsolicited, but not prepared as you seem to suppose, Mr. Editor. I did not know that Mr. Davis would make a speech here until some three or four days beforehand, and I did not determine to answer him until after he had progressed considerably in his speech. It is true that a short time before, I mentioned to two or three disinterested friends that I thought it ought to be done, and they united in a request that I should do so—but I did not determine to do it until he had assailed Gen. Jackson as he did—in which he did charge him with designs against the liberties of his country—usurpation of power, &c. So far from preparing a speech for the occasion, I assure you, sir, I had not expected ever to make a political speech in the State—but I do not say it will be the last—for if provided to—I will at least exhibit what resources I have as a speaker. As it is being made up of quotations from 8th of January speeches; I have not even looked into one for years, I am sure, not since I have been in the State. Nor did I put pen to paper to prepare that speech—our look into a single document, except a speech of Mr. Benton on the currency, and one of Judge White's, handed me not an hour before by Mr. Hisey. It was a subject, however, with which I was familiar, and therefore needed no preparation.

This Mr. Editor, is the history of the whole transaction, as far as I am concerned, and I hope you will do me the justice to publish it, and request any other papers who may have copied your strictures to do likewise, and very much oblige

Your obedt servant,

G. W. TERRELL.

Vicksburg, August 15th 1839.

To the Editor of the Madison Whig Advocate.

We were favored yesterday with a harangue from Gen. Brown, one of the loco foco candidates for Congress in this State. We have frequently thought of late that various Whig Editors in their diabolical notices of his speeches, were perhaps too severe, but when we heard for ourselves, we found that the half had not been told us, of his recklessness of fact, unblinking misrepresentation, and unassumed assertion. He led off with a few of his usual snarls and sneers, and then proceeded to attack the constitutionality of a United States Bank. The fact of President Washington having signed a Bank charter, he blunders over with some sordid comment on the fallibility of all human wisdom. In relation to Chief Justice Marshall's sanction of the constitutionality of a Bank, he attempted to be very lucid, alleging that as Marshall was a Federalist he would of course sustain in his judicial capacity the legislation of his party in Congress. Forgetting that Judge Marshall had a conscience to consult—that he acted under the solemnities of an oath to decide on constitutional questions according to the letter and spirit of the instrument without consulting the latest or opinions of parties. The only thing eulogistic he said of Mr. Clay was his praise of a speech in Congress which he stated Mr. Clay made in 1813, against a United States Bank. Now we are inclined to think, that no such speech was made by Mr. Clay in 1813. Gen. Brown's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Clay has stated that the difficulty with which the fiscal affairs of our government was managed during the late war, and the losses that we sustained for the want of such an institution, convinced him of the necessity of a United States Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government." And when Gen. Brown asserts that Mr. Clay made a speech in Congress against this institution in 1813, he is either stating what he knows to be incorrect in point of fact, or he shows more than his usual ignorance in relation to this matter. We are bound in christian charity to attribute this

gross mistake to ignorance rather than design.

He went on to denounce the Bank as a Federalist measure. This assertion is contradicted with the plainest facts, and is entirely untrue. We submit the attention of any one desirous of information on this point to the volume of Congress on this subject in 1816, when the charter of the Bank was sustained by Mr. Madison and the republican party in general. On this subject the Gen. will find himself corrected by the High Priest of his party, Col. Lewis, who frankly admits, in his speech in the Democratic Convention at Jackson, that the Bank was a republican measure—but lamented that the republican party were asleep at that time.

Now it is said that this famous old hero of the Whig party has been discovered in parts far removed to various parts of the party in different sections of the State, where it is probable this admission is expunged.

Gen. Brown then rose a life agoon. Mr. Clay's consistency, declaring that Mr. Clay had said that if the people were for a Bank he was for one, and if the people were not for one neither was he for one. Now it is probably known to every reader of your paper that Mr. Clay has never said any such thing.

Mr. Clay has said on relation to the time when it would be proper for Congress to attempt the creation of a Bank—that it should not be till the people had fully expressed their opinion on the subject—meaning not a word about halting against it, if the people were against it.

In this statement of Mr. Clay's there is a striking contrast to the remarks of Mr. Van Buren, in denouncing Jackson's Congress and the measures of his favorite and Treasury secretary, against the republican opinions of the people's representatives.

He then asserted that Gen. Jackson's opinion was against the creation of a Bank, and read a *Harangue* before us, as an extract from what he stated, with the unbecomingly tone marking him as the liar, where it is declared that had this Harangue been read to a project would have been far more eloquent than would have been dispirited.

Now we think so far as the opinion of Gen. Jackson is concerned, that his important state papers of that individual are better indices of his real feelings than all the letters from his friends (Benton's letters, down to Gen. Brown's back letter included) be.

The introduction of the name of Gen. Jackson was professed with a snarl, as if it were a disgrace to have his name mentioned in connection with such a speech, and New Orleans, the then seat of a vigorous administration, would have been a fitting place for such a speech.

Gen. Brown then proceeded to read a *Harangue* before us, as an extract from what he stated, with the unbecomingly tone marking him as the liar, where it is declared that had this Harangue been read to a project would have been far more eloquent than would have been dispirited.

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The Whig Advocate.

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